



# Pacific Coast Pipeline Superfund Site

Ventura County, California

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# Community Involvement Plan



## Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes that Americans have the right to be involved in the government decisions that affect their lives. EPA's experience has been that when the public is involved in EPA's work, the cleanup process results in a better outcome and a more robust remedy.

At the Pacific Coast Pipeline *Superfund*\* site, EPA's Community Involvement Program helps citizens participate throughout the cleanup process, including the investigation phase and the remedy selection phase. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) organizes EPA's public participation efforts to actively involve the public in the cleanup decision-making process. It is based on a series of community interviews conducted with the residents of Fillmore, elected officials and other stakeholders, combined with EPA's cleanup guidance.

The goals of EPA's Community Involvement Program are to:

1. Provide opportunities for the public to become actively involved in the cleanup decision making process
2. Meet the community's information needs
3. Incorporate issues and concerns into cleanup decisions
4. Give feedback to the public on how their issues and concerns were incorporated into the cleanup work

EPA will achieve these goals through various means, including published documents, public meetings, and community interviews. These activities will be based on the community's needs, as informed by information the EPA gathers from local groups and individuals.

## CIP Organization

The purpose of the CIP is *not* to provide technical answers to the community's questions, but to show how, when and where EPA will provide information that the public needs to understand EPA's work, and to show how the stakeholders can be actively involved in the cleanup process.

In Chapter One the CIP identifies the issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.

Chapter Two formally presents EPA's Action Plan for addressing the issues and concerns through various activities. The Plan relies on the tools and techniques that EPA has developed over the years, but has the flexibility to add site-specific activities as circumstances dictate. EPA's official guidance for Community Involvement is available on the Internet at [http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci_handbook.pdf).

Chapter Three charts EPA's preliminary schedule for the investigation and cleanup activities. Where appropriate, it lists possible or required community involvement activities.

The CIP concludes with a series of appendixes that provide additional information, such as a detailed site history, a community profile, an overview of the federal Superfund cleanup program, a list of acronyms, a glossary, prior EPA fact sheets, and key contacts.

The CIP is a "living document," meaning that it will be modified as new information and issues develop over the course of the investigation and cleanup of the Site.

\*Words in Bold Italics are defined in Appendix 9

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# CHAPTER 1

## Community Issues and Concerns

In order to understand the Fillmore community, EPA conducted a number of stakeholder interviews. EPA talked with local residents, businesses and government officials. Each interview consisted of approximately 20 questions and covered many different topics.

Over the course of the community interviews, residents and other stakeholders expressed a fairly narrow range of issues and concerns.

It appears that non-site related concerns, particularly economic and development, overshadow site contamination and health concerns. However, they were fairly consistent in that they were not satisfied with EPA's historic efforts to keep them informed and involved.

## Environmental Concerns

Generally speaking, individuals are concerned about the environment and are aware that the site is contaminated, but they had few specific issues.

Some individuals are concerned about blowing dust. During very hot weather, there were reports of a strong chemical smell coming from the site. Water quality concerns were identified, including flood control issues.

## Human Health Concerns

Only a few respondents identified specific health impacts that they felt were related to the site, but most said that health issues were a primary concern about the site. Issues were raised about health impacts to children from potential contamination in the dust, some noting that historically children have played on or near the site. Many played in the waters of Pole Creek.

A number of interviewees had concerns about past exposures. One noted many cancers during the facility's operational period.

## Superfund Cleanup Activity Concerns

The only issue raised that was specific to EPA doing its work was the request for a timeline for completing the cleanup.

## Communications and Public Education Concerns

The majority of those interviewed felt that they had not been kept adequately informed about the cleanup process, even when some expressed no specific concerns about site contamination. They wanted more information on technical issues, like soil contamination and exposure risks.

Although people expressed confidence in EPA's ability to address the site and definitely wanted EPA to continue their efforts, most reported no contacts with EPA, including a lack of any community update fact sheets during the last decade of site cleanup.

They wanted progress reports, but the timeframe varied from as often as monthly to as seldom as twice a year.

Some recommended using the internet or going through the local government to provide cleanup information.

## Other Issues

Among the other issues that arose were the site's business impacts and the site's impact on property values, and a number of interviewees were interested in or concerned about site reuse.

## Chapter 2

# CHAPTER 2

## Community Involvement Action Plan

This section describes the specific activities and resources that EPA will use to help the community be actively involved in the cleanup process. Whenever EPA begins work on a site, it identifies at least one point of contact for community questions, issues or concerns. The two principal points of contact for the Pacific Coast Pipeline Superfund Site are listed below.

### **Holly Hadlock**

Project Manager  
(SFD-8-2)  
75 Hawthorne St.  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
415-972-3171 (office)  
415-947-3528 (fax)  
*hadlock.holly@epa.gov*

### **Alejandro Diaz**

Community Involvement Coordinator  
(SFD-6-3)  
75 Hawthorne St  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
415-972-3242 (office)  
415-947-3528 (fax)  
*diaz.alejandro@epa.gov*

Ms. Hadlock and Mr. Diaz can also be reached through EPA's toll-free message line at 800-231-3075. EPA routes all 800-line messages to the appropriate EPA staff person, typically the Project Manager or Community Involvement Coordinator.

In addition to providing an EPA representative to answer questions, EPA uses many tools and techniques to support the community's involvement in EPA's work.

## 1. Fact Sheets, hand-outs and flyers

Fact sheets are EPA's principal method of providing site-related information to the community. They are short (2-4 page) documents, written in non-technical language, that are mailed directly to the public. They often summarize larger, technical documents or announce community meetings. They include EPA contact information and refer people to the internet and library for more technical information. EPA will create fact sheets as events dictate or in response to community requests for specific kinds of information. Appendix 12 lists EPA's Pacific Coast Pipeline fact sheets.

Flyers are 1-2 page notices that are sometimes distributed during door-to-door notifications or posted on community bulletin boards.

Handouts provide supplemental information, for example at community meetings. Some are also posted to EPA's web site.

## 2. Community Meetings

EPA holds public meetings at various milestones and at the request of the community. The public meetings are organized to convey Site information via presentations and discussions, and to answer questions from community members. Each meeting will be structured to fit its purpose by using different formats (e.g. town hall meetings, open houses, informal roundtables, powerpoint presentations, etc.). Public meeting locations are listed in appendix 5.

### 3. Web Site

EPA has created a website specifically for this Site. The website includes electronic copies of EPA's investigation documents and will be one location for viewing the proposed cleanup plans as they are developed. EPA will update the webpage on a regular basis. Please visit the website at:

**[www.epa.gov/region09/PacificCoastPipeLine](http://www.epa.gov/region09/PacificCoastPipeLine)**.

### 4. Information Repository and Administrative Record

EPA maintains a local public site file, which is called the "Information Repository." The Information Repository contains hardcopies of major site documents, fact sheets and other relevant items. Electronic copies on compact disk are available for some documents as well. To browse or check-out site documents, please visit the Information Repository at: **Fillmore Branch Library**, 502 Second Street, Fillmore, CA 93015, (805) 524-3355

When EPA is ready to formally propose a cleanup action, it must collect every document that was used to develop and analyze the proposed action. This collection of technical documents is called the Administrative Record, and it will be located in the Information Repository. There is a specific Administrative Record for every proposed cleanup action.

### 5. Language Translation

EPA has identified that Spanish language outreach is necessary at the Site. The goal of Superfund's Community Involvement Program is to be inclusive to all stakeholders, and to do so, EPA will:

1. Place priority on Spanish speaking staff to work on this site. Currently, the CIC is fully bilingual.
2. Translate its fact sheets into Spanish.
3. Provide an interpreter at its community meeting.

### 6. Individual Scoping Meetings

Before significant milestones, such as a proposed plan, EPA will conduct individual one-on-one meetings to civic and community members with the purpose of identifying community concerns as early as possible.

### 7. Mailing List

EPA maintains a mailing list for distribution of fact sheets and meeting notices. To be added or deleted from the mailing list, contact Alejandro Diaz (see contact information above).



## Information Repository



### Fillmore Branch Library

Kathy Krushell,  
Library Supervisor  
502 Second Street  
Fillmore, CA 93015  
(805) 524-3355



### Hours:

Mon & Tues	2-7pm
Wed	10-5pm
Thurs – Sat	12-5pm
Sun	Closed

## Chapter 2

### 8. Proposed Plan

When EPA is ready to formally propose a cleanup plan, it creates a special document called a Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan summarizes the contamination that has been found, compares the various ways that the contamination can be cleaned up, and identifies one preferred alternative that EPA thinks balances all considerations. This is the most important time for community input.

EPA distributes the Proposed Plan to its mailing list, holds a minimum 30-day public comment period and conducts a public meeting where the Proposed Plan is discussed and public comments are taken.

Sometimes EPA performs temporary, short-term or interim cleanup actions and the public is notified of these actions through a similar document.

### 9. Responsiveness Summary for the Proposed Plan Comment Period

When EPA makes a final decision about which cleanup methods it will use, it creates a decision document called a Record of Decision. It includes a document that addresses public comments that were received during the comment period called a Responsiveness Summary (see above #6 Proposed Plan).

### 10. Formal and Informal Comment Periods

As discussed above (#6 Proposed Plan), EPA holds public comment periods for certain documents. Sometimes the comment periods are less formal and not required, but nonetheless EPA wants to get the community's thoughts. These comment periods may be announced in several ways, including a notice in a fact sheet or an announcement at a public meeting.

### 11. Public Notices

For those who are not on the site's mailing list, EPA will announce community meetings and formal comment periods in a display advertisement in the main section of the Fillmore Gazette and the Ventura County Star.

### 12. Press Releases/Media contacts

EPA will provide press releases and develop media contacts with the following newspapers: Fillmore Gazette and Ventura County Star.

### 13. Technical Documents

Interviewees wanted to know how the air, soil, surface water and/or groundwater were contaminated, and how EPA planned to address those areas through some cleanup effort. The answers to many of those questions will be in the technical documents that EPA will produce as part of its investigation and cleanup process.

EPA will also mail out a summary of some documents as a fact sheet. Below is a listing and short description of those documents that will be developed over the course of the Superfund cleanup process.

- Remedial Investigation Report (RI): The overall purpose of the RI is to identify the nature and extent of contaminants, migration pathways of the contaminants, and potential threats to human and ecological receptors in the study area. The remedial investigation is usually done with the feasibility study. Together they are often referred to as the "RI/FS."
- Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA): This document provides a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the current and potential risks posed to human health by the presence of Site contaminants. Risk assessments evaluate both the carcinogenic risks and noncarcinogenic risks to human health from Site contaminants.

- **Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA):** This document provides a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the current and potential risks posed to ecological receptors from exposure to Site contaminants.
- **Feasibility Study (FS):** A report that identifies cleanup objectives and alternatives to meet those objectives, and evaluates each alternative using the first seven of EPA's nine criteria which are: protection of human health and environment; compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs); long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; cost; state acceptance; and community acceptance. The last two criteria, State and community acceptance, are evaluated after the receipt of public comments during the 30-day comment period for the Proposed Plan.
- **Record of Decision:** A public document that explains which cleanup methods, actions, tools and/or techniques will be used at the Site, including the residual contamination levels (if any) and any restrictions on future land use (if waste is left in place).
- **Remedial Design:** The development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. This phase follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study. A fact sheet is distributed when the design work is at 70% complete.

## 14. Door-to-door Notifications

When EPA is working in the field, it may provide notices to directly-affected residents and businesses through door-to-door notifications. It may also use this method to make some residents aware of specific hazards that might be identified once environmental samples have been analyzed.

## 15. Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

A TAG is a federal grant awarded to an incorporated nonprofit organization of community members affected by the site. It is used to fund an environmental professional to provide an independent technical review of cleanup documents. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available to help the community understand technical information about their site. A TAG has not yet been awarded at this site. Interested community members may contact Alejandro Diaz (see above) for more information.

## 16. Community Advisory Group (CAG)

A CAG is a self-forming, self-governing stakeholder group that meets periodically, but regularly, to learn about EPA's cleanup process, discuss their issues and concerns, and provide feedback to EPA. EPA is able to provide support to the CAG by attending the meetings, making presentations, procuring a meeting room, advertising the meetings and providing copies of cleanup documents. A CAG has not yet been formed at this site. Interested community members may contact Alejandro Diaz (see above) for more information.

## 17. Presentations to Groups

EPA staff will be available to make presentations at meetings for local community groups and institutions.

## Chapter 3

## CHAPTER 3

In order to manage the multi-year investigation and cleanup project, EPA creates a schedule that includes the sampling effort, delivery of technical documents, cleanup decision-making, design of the remedy, construction, and eventually review and evaluation of the results. Throughout this process there are opportunities for community involvement.

### The Cleanup Schedule

Year	Activity	Community Involvement
1990	Remedial Investigation Report	Community Meeting and Fact Sheet Available in IR
1991	Feasibility Study Report	Available in IR
1992	Proposed Plan Fact Sheet	Public Comment Period Public Meeting
	Record of Decision	Responsiveness Summary
1994	Remedial Design	
1995	Remedial Action	
2001	Five Year Review	Available in IR
2006	Five Year Review	Available in IR
2010	Addendum to Five Year Review	
2011	Proposed Plan	Public Comment Period Fact Sheet Public Meeting
	Record of Decision	Responsiveness Summary
	Remedial Design	70% Remedial Design Fact Sheet
	Begin Soil Cleanup	
	Continue with Groundwater Cleanup	

# APPENDIX 1

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## Site Location and Description

The Pacific Coast Pipeline Site is a 60-acre site located in Ventura County, California at 67 East Telegraph Road just east of the City of Fillmore, California. Fillmore is a part of the Heritage Valley located in eastern Ventura County. The land surrounding the site is used for residential, agricultural, and commercial purposes with open space to the north and east of the site.

Running in an east and west direction just south of the site are State Highway 126 and a Ventura County Transportation Commission rail line. The Fillmore & Western Railway offers vintage train rides along this rail line. Across the highway are several industrial businesses and El Dorado Mobile Home Estates. The Santa Clara River is further south, just a half mile away. The concrete Pole Creek flood control channel runs along the western boundary of the site and flows into the Santa Clara River. Immediately west of Pole Creek is a residential area and the San Cayetano Elementary School.

Groundwater beneath the site is the eastern edge of the Fillmore Groundwater Basin. This groundwater flows northwest toward Sespe Creek.

The former surface structures of the site have been removed. The area is sparsely vegetated and considered a low quality habitat for terrestrial or avian animals. Pole Creek is not an aquatic habitat and is maintained primarily for stormwater runoff. Historical site operations and maintenance activities have limited the site's usage as an ecological habitat.

## Site History

The Pacific Coast Pipeline site is a former petroleum refinery that was built in 1915, acquired by Texaco in 1928, and operated until 1950. The primary products of the refinery were gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil. Refinery wastes primarily consisted of tank bottoms, filter clays, and sludges. These wastes were disposed of onsite in a large main waste pit located along the western boundary of the site and eight smaller unlined sumps and pits distributed throughout the site. The on-site refinery waste disposal areas were likely not used after 1950. In 1950 Texaco shut down and dismantled the refinery and converted it into a crude oil pumping station. Site structures included buried pipelines, pumping equipment, aboveground storage tanks, and miscellaneous buildings. The pumping station ceased operation in 2000, two years before Texaco merged with Chevron Corporation. The crude oil had been stored in eight aboveground tanks, the last of which was removed in August of 2004.

## Site Inspections and Cleanup Activities

Texaco conducted a voluntary groundwater and soil assessment from 1983 through 1989 under the direction of the CRWQCB and the California Department of Health Services. Groundwater contamination was detected in 1983 after the initial installation of three monitoring wells. Samples from the wells indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the part per billion range. Benzene was the contaminant with the highest concentrations. Soil samples were found to be contaminated with heavy metals.

## Appendix

In 1986 Texaco removed 38,000 tons of waste material and contaminated soils from the main waste pit and eight other waste disposal areas and transported the soil to a federally-approved hazardous waste storage facility. As a part of the site investigation, Texaco installed 34 additional monitor wells.

In 1989 EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List due to two plumes of groundwater contamination, one beneath the main waste pit and one in the southwest site area. The source of the groundwater contamination was most likely associated with the disposal of refinery wastes in the main waste pit and other disposal sites. Concentrations of groundwater contamination decreased after the removal of the refinery wastes in the main waste pit.

EPA selected a remedy for cleanup in 1992 that called for groundwater extraction and treatment. Cleanup actions began in 1995 when two extraction wells were installed to pump benzene-contaminated groundwater which went through a carbon treatment system to remove the benzene. In order to protect the groundwater, a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed to remove contaminants from two hot spots before it could reach the groundwater. The SVE system operated until 2002, at which time EPA determined it had reached its limit of effectiveness. By then, benzene concentrations in soil gas had decreased by 96% and the system had reached its goal, which was to reduce the level of benzene in soil so it would no longer migrate down to groundwater. Soil gas concentrations were measured for the following eight months and levels did not re-bound above the shut-off criteria.

The extraction wells reduced benzene concentrations in the groundwater but levels in the center of the two plumes remained elevated. In 2002 the groundwater extraction wells were turned off and Texaco conducted a pilot study. Oxygen Release Compound (ORC) was injected into the groundwater at the two plumes to help break down the benzene and speed up the cleaning process. However, the ORC performed below expectations so EPA is pursuing another cleanup remedy.

## APPENDIX 2

### Community Profile

The Pacific Coast Pipelines Site lies in Fillmore, CA, situated about halfway between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles in Ventura County. Fillmore is located in the coastal range mountains of Southern California 10 miles from US Highway 101, off Highway 126.

Fillmore has a population of 15,053 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates). The population has increased 10.3 percent since 2000. The percentage of Hispanics is almost twice that of the state average while length of stay and the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree are both less than the state average. Furthermore, one third of Fillmore's population is under the age of eighteen. Fillmore's demographics from the 2000 Census are detailed in the table below:

### Fillmore Demographics

Race	Persons	Percentage
One Race	13,084	95.9
White	7,304	53.5
Black or African American	44	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	192	1.4
Asian	132	1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18	0.1
Some other race	5,394	39.5
Two or more races	559	4.1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,090	66.6

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

## Appendix

In Fillmore, the average annual household income is \$45,510, and the per capita annual income is \$15,010. About 13.2 percent of Fillmore's population lives below the poverty line. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000)

Fillmore is governed by a five-person council. The council elects the mayor and mayor pro-term every two years while council members serve four year terms.

Fillmore's economy is largely driven by agriculture. Orange, lemon, avocado orchard farming and packing, and, more recently, specimen tree farming, make up most of Fillmore's agricultural industry. Row crop farming and small industry and assembly are also present in and near Fillmore, but to a lesser extent. The Fillmore Unified School District is the single largest employer. Mention schools here? Is that important?

# APPENDIX 3

## Superfund Cleanup Program Overview

The following provides a general listing of the many steps in the cleanup process, from the initial investigations through the removal of the site from the National Priorities List (Superfund List).

### 1. Site Discovery

The first step in the Superfund process is called Site Discovery. This term applies to all of the different ways that EPA becomes aware of the need to consider a site for cleanup. Sometimes the notification comes from the general public, sometimes from a State that has been working on the site for some time, and sometimes other sources, such as the media, bring the site to EPA's attention.

### 2. Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI)

Following Site Discovery, EPA reviews any existing information, including prior sampling results, in a step called the Preliminary Assessment. This is followed by various activities such as a site visit or additional sampling, which are called the Site Investigation. Together these are called the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation or PA/SI.

### 3. National Priorities List (NPL) Process

If the information warrants it, EPA then goes through the National Priorities Listing (NPL) process, which requires an analysis of the types of known or suspected contaminants and their location (next to people or the environment), to determine the potential for harm. The analysis document, the NPL Scoring Package, becomes the basis for approaching a State's Governor to request the State's agreement for proposing that the site be added to the National Superfund List.

If EPA receives State concurrence, EPA publishes the name of the site in the Federal Register and begins a 30-day public comment period. It is at this stage that EPA may begin its community involvement process. EPA might provide notification to the public through newspaper advertisements, and if the site has an existing mailing list, a flyer or fact sheet announcing the comment period and explaining the Superfund program.

EPA considers public comments for and against adding the site to the NPL and makes a decision. If the site is added to the NPL, EPA will notify the public through appropriate means and formally begin to develop its community involvement process.

#### 4. Remedial Investigation (RI)

Following NPL listing, EPA designs a thorough investigation of the site, characterizing both the lateral extent of contamination (the area affected and to what depth), and the types and concentrations of contaminants. This usually involves a significant air, soil, surface water and/or groundwater sampling process and oftentimes multiple sampling events that can take many years.

During this time, the site's Community Involvement Coordinator conducts stakeholder interviews to help understand their unique issues and concerns. This information rolls into a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) which organizes EPA's public participation effort. The CIP includes a general cleanup timetable, a list of activities to involve the public, and contact information. Sometimes at the conclusion of the RI, EPA issues a fact sheet that summarizes the findings. The RI is placed in the Information Repository (usually at a library) and some portions are placed on the site's EPA website.

#### 5. Feasibility Study (FS)

Once the contamination has been identified, EPA develops a list of possible ways to address it. The tools, techniques and cleanup processes are organized into alternatives, often with multiple elements, that are evaluated using a number of criteria, including protectiveness of human health and the environment, ease of implementation, cost, and time to reach cleanup goals.

Sometimes certain elements are tested at a reduced scale in the laboratory or in the field. These are called treatability studies. Their results help EPA decide which alternatives should be considered and offered to the public for their comments. The Feasibility Study is available in the Information Repository and on the site's EPA website. The RI and FS are often spoken of in combination because they are often part of the same scope of work, so they are often noted as the RI/FS process.

### May 2011 Pacific Coast Pipeline Status

#### 6. Proposed Plan

A Proposed Plan is a 10-20 page document written for the public and distributed principally through EPA's mailing list. It announces a formal 30-day comment period (minimum), summarizes the findings of RI/FS, compares various ways to address site contaminants, identifies EPA's preferred alternative, and explains how to provide public comments.

#### 7. Record of Decision (ROD)

#### 8. Remedial Design (RD)

Remedial Design is the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. This phase follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study. A fact sheet is distributed when the design work is at 70% complete.

#### 9. Remedial Action (RA)

Remedial Action is the actual building of treatment facilities, removal of waste piles, entombment of contamination, implementation of institutional controls or any other aspect that completes the cleanup decision. This phase includes the testing and certifying of any treatment systems that are put into operation.

#### 10. Five-Year Review

This is an analysis prepared every five years to determine if site remedies remain protective of human health and the environment. Prior to the five-year review process beginning, the community is notified and asked to provide any information it has about the operations of the as-built remedy, or any issues and concerns that have arisen regarding the remedy. When the five-year review report is complete, the community is notified of the results.

#### 11. Deregulation

When a site has met its cleanup objectives, it can be removed from the National Priorities List (NPL or the Superfund List). When EPA is ready to remove a site from the NPL, the public is notified and a comment period is held.

Appendix

**Other Cleanup Steps**

Two other potential steps in the site’s cleanup process might occur.

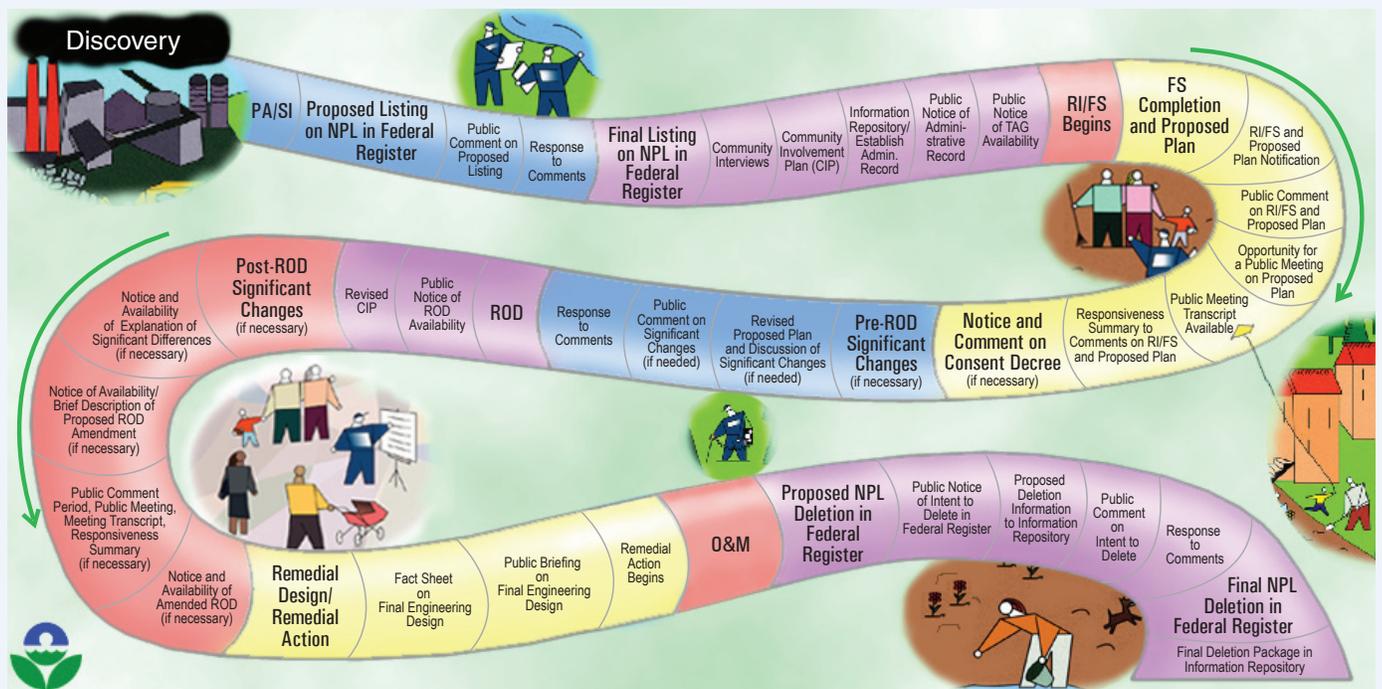
**1. Interim Actions**

An interim action is any short-term, temporary or preliminary construction or activity that addresses contamination before a final cleanup decision is made. The choosing of an interim action often results in a public participation process similar to the Proposed Plan process that leads to a Record of Decision.

**2. ROD Amendment/Explanation of Significant Differences**

If a final remedy needs to be changed after a Record of Decision has been issued, the public is notified and a process similar to the Proposed Plan process leading up to a Record of Decision might ensue. This depends on the nature and extent of the proposed changes.

**Community Involvement Activities at NPL Sites**



**Figure 1: Community Involvement and Activities at NPL Sites**

## APPENDIX 4

### Site Contaminants

Due to the past refinery operations, numerous chemicals have contaminated the soil and groundwater. Currently, no one is exposed to any of the site contaminants. The site property is fenced and secured by a locked gate; no one is drinking the contaminated groundwater; and air modeling shows no short term health risks to the public.

The two primary contaminants in soil are lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The primary contaminant in groundwater is benzene. All three can enter the body through direct skin contact, breathing, and ingestion.

### Lead and PAHs

Both lead and PAHs are persistent in soil and most likely to stick tightly to soil particles. They do not dissolve easily in water or migrate as readily as other chemicals.

Lead is a natural element that normally occurs in very small quantities in soil, water, and food. At the former PCPL refinery lead was added to gasoline. Lead was also in other materials used at the refinery such as paint and soldering materials.

Young children under the age of six are especially vulnerable to lead's harmful health effects because their brains and central nervous system are still being formed. For them, even very low levels of lead exposure can result in reduced IQ, learning disabilities, attention deficit disorders, behavioral problems, impaired hearing, and kidney damage. In adults, lead can increase blood pressure and cause fertility problems, nerve disorders, muscle and joint pain, irritability, and memory or concentration problems.

PAHs are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of the compounds, such as soot. At the PCPL Site PAHs were in the crude oil. Other PAHs were formed during the various refinery processes that heated up the crude oil. .

### Benzene

Benzene is another naturally occurring chemical in crude oil and is one of the most widely used chemicals in the United States, used in a wide range of industrial processes.

Benzene is commonly in liquid form and it readily turns into vapor. It can easily migrate down to groundwater and remain in soil as a gas. Unlike lead, benzene can readily biodegrade in the natural environment over time. At the site, benzene is the groundwater and in soil gas in one localized area. The major effect of benzene from long-term exposure is on the blood. Benzene causes harmful effects on the bone marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells leading to anemia. It can also cause excessive bleeding and can affect the immune system, increasing the chance of infection. Benzene is also known to cause cancer.

For more information on these contaminants, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's (ATSDR) ToxFAQ website at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> or by calling 1-800-232-4636.

## Appendix

## APPENDIX 5

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### Meeting Location

**San Cayetano elementary School**

514 Mountain View Street  
Fillmore, CA 93015

## APPENDIX 6

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### Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AOC</b>	Administrative Order on Consent	<b>ug/m<sup>3</sup></b>	micrograms per cubic meter
<b>ARAR</b>	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements	<b>NPL</b>	National Priorities List
<b>ATSDR</b>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>CAG</b>	Community Advisory Group	<b>PRP</b>	Potentially Responsible Parties
<b>CIP</b>	Community Involvement Plan	<b>RI/FS</b>	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>ROD</b>	Record of Decision
<b>IR</b>	Information Repository	<b>RPM</b>	Remedial Project Manager
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level	<b>SAP</b>	Sampling and Analysis Plan
<b>ug/L</b>	micrograms per liter	<b>TAG</b>	Technical Assistance Grant
		<b>UAO</b>	Unilateral Administrative Order
		<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency

## APPENDIX 7

### Glossary

**Ambient Air** – Any free portion of the atmosphere: open air, surrounding air.

**Aquifer** – An underground geological formation, or group of formations, containing water. Are sources of groundwater for wells and springs.

**Background** – The amount of a substance in air, water, or soil that occurs naturally or is not the result of human activities.

**Benzene** – Naturally occurring liquid chemical in crude oil that readily turns into vapor. Is also a known carcinogen.

**Consent Decree** – A legal document, approved by a judge, that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and potentially responsible parties through which the parties will conduct all or part of a cleanup action at a Superfund site; cease or correct actions or processes that are polluting the environment; or otherwise comply with EPA initiated regulatory enforcement actions to resolve the contamination at the Superfund site involved. The consent decree describes the actions the parties will take and may be subject to a public comment period.

**Contamination** – Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use.

**Feasibility Study** – Analysis of the practicality of various proposed cleanup methods.

**Field Sampling Plan** – A project planning document that describes the number, type, and location of samples to be collected. It also describes the type of analysis needed for each sample.

**Geotechnical** – Below-ground investigation by boring, sampling, and testing the soil strata to establish its compressibility, strength, and other characteristics likely to influence an earth-moving project.

**Groundwater** – The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking and irrigation water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants.

**Hydrology** – The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water.

**Lead** – A heavy metal that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations.

**Evaluation criteria** – The nine evaluation criteria are as follows: 1) Overall protection of human health and the environment, 2) Compliance with ARARs (applicable or relevant and appropriate standards), 3) Long-term effectiveness and permanence, 4) Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume, 5) Short-term effectiveness, 6) Implementability, 7) Cost, 8) State acceptance, and 9) Community acceptance

**Record of Decision** – A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at National Priority List Sites.

**Remedial Investigation** – An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site.

## Appendix

**Remedy** – Long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances.

**Risk Assessment** – Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence and/or release of specific pollutants.

**Superfund** – The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

**Toxicity** – The degree to which a substance or mixture of substances can harm humans or animals.

**Unilateral Administrative Order** – EPA can order parties to perform cleanup work if the parties do not agree to perform the cleanup work through a consent decree or an administrative order on consent, or refuse to perform work they previously agreed to perform under a settlement agreement. These orders, known as Unilateral Administrative Orders, require parties to undertake a response action, either a short or long-term cleanup. EPA can issue a unilateral administrative order when it finds there may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or the environment.

# APPENDIX 8

## Key Contacts

### EPA Contacts:

**Alejandro Díaz**

Community Involvement Coordinator  
US EPA, Region 9 (SFD 6-3)  
75 Hawthorne St.  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 972-3242  
*diaz.alejandro@epa.gov*

**Holly Hadlock**

Project Manager  
US EPA, Region 9 (SFD 8-2)  
75 Hawthorne St.  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
(415) 972-3171  
*hadlock.holly@epa.gov*

The toll free EPA Community Involvement Message line is 1 (800) 231-3075

To ensure effective communications with all interested individuals or groups, EPA will make additional services available to persons with special needs. Please contact Alejandro for any requests.

### Local Community Groups:

**Los Padres Sierra Club**

PO Box 31241  
Santa Barbara, CA 93130-1241  
Trevor Smith  
(805) 988-0339  
*trevor.smith@earthlink.net*

**Rotary Club of Fillmore**

Sun Risers, President  
1305 Ventura St.  
Fillmore, CA 93015  
(805)

**Rotary Club of Fillmore, Noontime**

Dave Wareham, President  
 351 Santa Clara Street  
 Fillmore, CA 93015  
 (805) 947-8105  
*nittanydog@sbcglobal.net*

**Lions Club 2392**

William Duey, President  
 128 Sespe Ave.  
 Fillmore, CA 93015  
*edewey118@aol.com*

**St. Francis Catholic Church**

1048 W, Ventura St.  
 Fillmore, CA 93015  
*stfrancisoffice@sbcglobal.net*  
 805-524-1306

**Government Officials:****City of Fillmore**

250 Central Ave.  
 Fillmore, CA 93015-1907  
 General Line: (805) 524-3701

**Administration****Gayle Washburn**

Mayor  
*gwashburn@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Jamey Brooks**

Mayor Pro Tempore  
*jbrooks@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Patti Walker**

Council Member  
*walker@thegrid.net*

**Laurie Hernandez**

Council Member  
*lhernandez@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Steve Conaway**

Council Member  
*sconaway@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Planning Department****Kevin McSweeney**

Community Development Director  
*kmcsweeney@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Public Works Department****Bert Rapp**

Public Works Director  
*brapp@ci.fillmore.ca.us*

**Ventura County****Kathy Long, 3rd District Rep**

Ventura County Board of Supervisors  
 800 S. Victoria Avenue, L#1880  
 Ventura, CA 93009  
 (805) 654-2276  
*kathy.long@ventura.org*

**Public Health Department**

2240 E. Gonzales Rd., Suite 210  
 Oxnard, CA 93035  
 (805) 981-5101  
*askPH@ventura.org*

**State Senate & State Assembly Members****Sharon Runner**

CA State Senator, District 17  
 23920 Valencia Blvd., Suite 250  
 Santa Clarita, CA 91355  
 (661) 286-1471  
*Senator.Runner@senate.ca.gov*

**Audra Strickland**

CA State Assemblywoman, District 37  
 2659 Townsgate Road, Suite 236  
 Westlake Village, CA 91361  
 (805) 230-9167  
*assemblymember.strickland@assembly.ca.gov*

## Appendix

### United States Congress, 24th District

**Elton Gallegly**

5051 Verdugo Way, Suite 120  
 Camarillo, CA 93012  
 (805) 482-2424 Toll Free: (800) 423-0023  
[elton@gallegly.com](mailto:elton@gallegly.com)

### United States Senate, California

**Barbara Boxer**

312 North Spring Street, Suite 1748  
 Los Angeles, CA 90012  
 (213) 894-5000  
[www.boxer.senate.gov](http://www.boxer.senate.gov)

**Dianne Feinstein**

11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 915  
 Los Angeles, CA 90025  
 (310) 914-7300  
[www.feinstein.senate.gov](http://www.feinstein.senate.gov)

### California Government Agencies

## APPENDIX 9

### Media Contacts

#### Local Media Contacts

**The Sespe Sun**

Chris Egedi, Owner/Editor  
 (805) 524-2622  
[cegedi@sbglobal.net](mailto:cegedi@sbglobal.net)  
[www.thesepesun.com](http://www.thesepesun.com)

**The Fillmore Gazette**

P.O. Box 865  
 Fillmore, CA 93016  
 (805) 524-2481  
[mail@fillmoregazette.com](mailto:mail@fillmoregazette.com)

**Ventura County Star**

Scott Hadly, Reporter  
 P.O. Box 6006  
 Camarillo, CA 93011  
[shadly@venturacountystar.com](mailto:shadly@venturacountystar.com)

#### Radio Stations

**KCAQ, Q104**

2284 S Victoria Ave  
 Ventura, CA 93003  
 (805) 289-1400  
[psa@goldcoastbroadcasting.com](mailto:psa@goldcoastbroadcasting.com)

**KCLU, 88.3 (NPR)**

Lance Orozco, News Director  
 60 West Olsen Rd. #4400  
 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360  
 (805) 493-3900  
[kclunews@aol.com](mailto:kclunews@aol.com)

**La M, 103.7 (Spanish)**

355 S. "A" Street #103  
Oxnard, CA 93030  
(805) 385-5656  
[info@lam1037.com](mailto:info@lam1037.com)

**Just Fillmore Blog**

<http://justfillmore.blogspot.com/>

Fillmore City Council Meetings can be followed LIVE through the following sources:

Live TV: **channel 10** (Fillmore, Bardsdale, Piru)  
Live Radio: **AM 1620**  
Live Streaming Internet: [www.fillmoreca.com/broadcast.aspx](http://www.fillmoreca.com/broadcast.aspx)

## APPENDIX 10

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**Information Repositories and Web Sites**

EPA maintains a local public site record, called the "Information Repository." The Information Repository contains hardcopies of major site documents, fact sheets and other relevant items. To browse or check-out site documents, please visit the Information Repository at:

**Fillmore Branch Library**

Kathy Krushell, Library Supervisor  
502 Second Street  
Fillmore, CA 93015  
(805) 524-3355

Library Hours (as of July 2009)

Mon & Tue	2 - 7
Wed	10 - 5
Thurs - Sat	12 - 5

When EPA is ready to formally propose a cleanup action, it must collect every document that was used to develop and analyze the proposed action. This collection of technical documents is called the Administrative Record, and it will be located in the Information Repository.

EPA Website:

[www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)

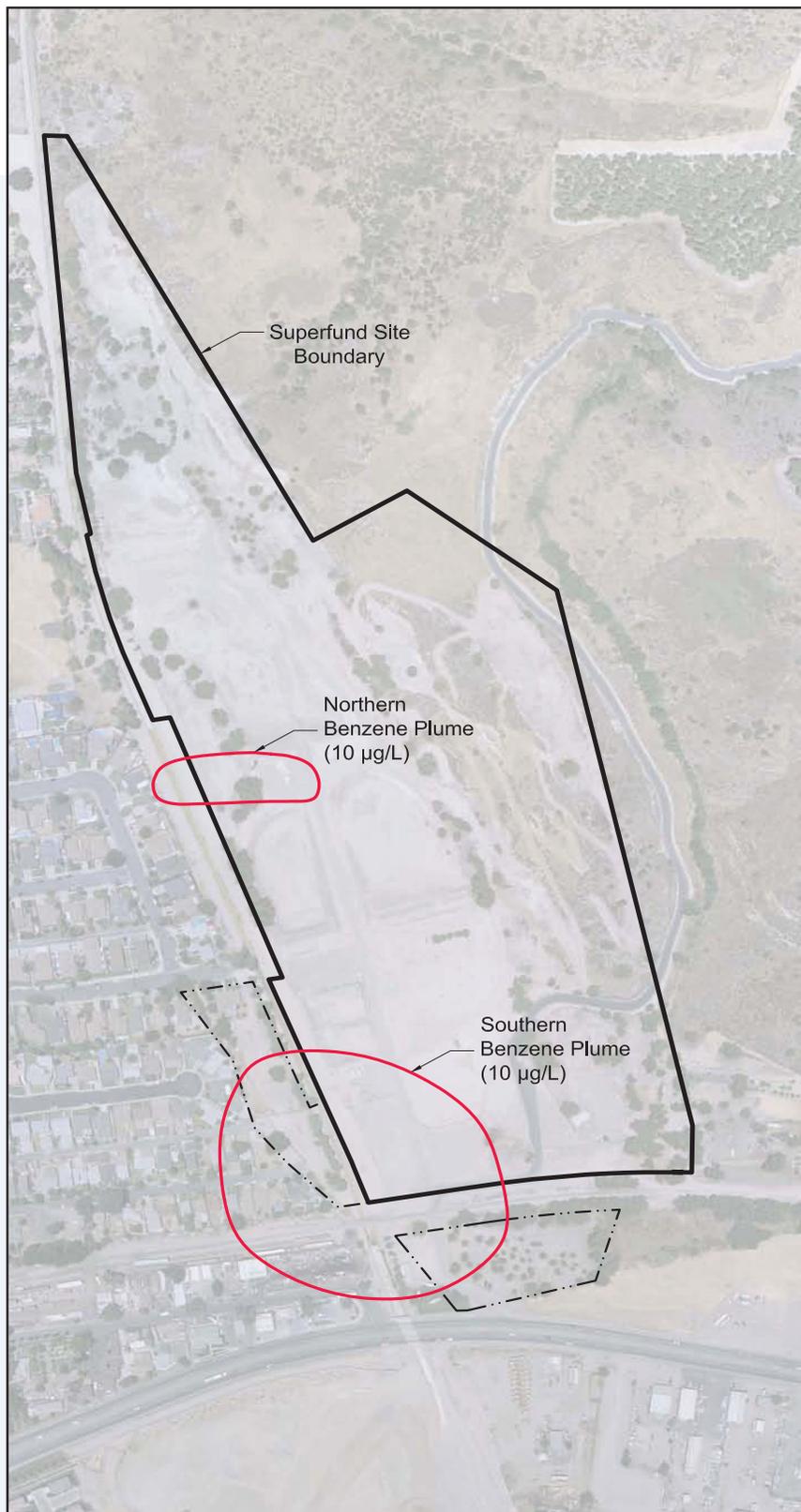
EPA Pacific Coast Pipelines Website:

[www.epa.gov/region09/pacificcoastpipeline](http://www.epa.gov/region09/pacificcoastpipeline)

Appendix

# APPENDIX 11

## Site Map(s) and Signs



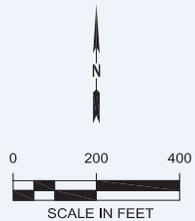
**EXPLANATION**

--- Property Boundary

**NOTES**

µg/L = Micrograms per Liter

Benzene contours obtained from *Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report for First Quarter 2010, May 15, 2010.*



PACIFIC COAST PIPELINE (PCPL)  
DISSOLVED BENZENE PLUMES  
(10 µg/L CONTOUR)

Proj. No.: 29874660	Date: JUNE 2010
Project: CHEVRON PCPL SUPERFUND SITE FILLMORE, CALIFORNIA	Figure: E-1